

# ARIEL, The Half-Breed.

## A Romance of Colonial Days.

BY ROBERT A. CUMMINS.

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER II.

DAMON TO PYTHIAS.

It was early spring in the valley of the Mohawk, and the snow sun lay upon the ground, in heaps and ridges, as its playfellows, the wind, chose to dispose it, and the moon, riding high in the starry vault, gave weird effects to the crumpled carpet below and the black and naked giants which flung their gaunt arms to the sky in salutation of the Queen of Night, and the river with its floating masses of ice moved on with majestic rhythm like a host with glittering crests, invincible in its might.

To-day the scene is changed, the savage grandeur has departed with the red race who once inhabited it. The Erie canal bears the freight of the West to the seaboard, the scream of the locomotive whistle takes the place of the war-whoop of the Mohawk brave, and the cattle of a hundred hills drink at the turbulent river.

On this April night in the year 1756 Sir William Johnson, sitting beside the cheerful hearth of his kinsman, Charles Selwyn, was urging upon that youth some suggestions, the worldly wisdom of which could not be doubted, falling as they did from the lips of a warrior and statesman whom King George was graciously pleased to honor with a baronetcy in reward for a victory which was saved from disaster by his lieutenant, after his gallant chief had retired from the field with a slight wound, which was, however, of sufficient importance to be mentioned in the dispatches announcing the defeat and capture of Dieskau at Crown Point. In fact, the lion skin being too short, the epidermis of the fox was made available to eke out the deficiency, with the happiest results to the wearer thereof.

Charles Selwyn was about twenty-five, tall, brown-haired, gray-eyed, with a resolute mouth and a thoughtful yet cheerful expression.

"The room was large with no attempt at adornment, unless the stags' antlers and other trophies of the chase suspended on the walls could be counted as such. A few bear skins scattered on the floor served the purpose of mats and, at a pinch, beds, when guests were numerous; and the blazing logs gave all the light that was needed on winter nights. It was, in short, the great hall and reception-room of an American manor house, rude and inelegant to European eyes, but quite in harmony with the genius and the requirements of the hardy pioneers of a new nation. A table strewn with books and manuscripts gave evidence, however, that the light of eighteenth century intelligence was not quite excluded by the forest shade. From this object Sir William glanced at the face of his nephew.

"Dreams, dreams! Charles," he said, with an impatient gesture, "well enough in time of peace, but now we have other matters on which to sharpen our wits and our swords."

"Is it not peaceful in the valley, uncle?" asked the youth. "Methinks this Arcadian peacefulness is the nurse of poetic thought, the cradle of philosophy."

"Thou art not lacking in the soldier blood of thy race, boy, else I would not be here to-night," replied the baronet, dropping into a familiar and confidential tone, "and that which I have to say imports thee much."

"You are right, uncle, but if I lay my books aside I must have something to recompense me for the sacrifice."

"Hard blows, lad, hard blows. Turn thine ambition in another channel. King George is not a niggard of his favors to those who deserve them. The laurel on the hero's brow is nobler than the bay leaf of the poet or the toga of the sage."

The young man was not as much impressed by this rhetorical speech as his kinsman supposed. He was not altogether a book-worm, having served under Sir William in the gallant affair at Lake George, where the French and Indians under Baron Dieskau were defeated by the provincial troops. Perhaps the youth knew, better than the English home government, how small a share Sir William earned of that day's laurels.

"Are the French stirring again?" he asked after a pause.

"The news from the North is important. The French are led by General Montcalm, a man of tireless energy. He is preparing a flotilla at Fort Frontenac and the favoring breeze which wafts him across Lake Ontario, will place Oswego in great peril."

"Mercer and his New Englanders hold that fort," said the youth in a tone of confidence.

"And if they can not?"

"As the full import of this suggestion flashed across his mental vision, Selwyn arose with the air of one who shakes off a drowsy feeling of security."

"What then?" he asked.

"Why, then in about a week your peaceful Arcadia will be full of Canadian savages and Frenchmen."

"The British troops?"

"Are comfortably quartered in Boston, New York or Philadelphia."

"Reinforcements for Mercer?"

"I have no authority to raise troops," replied the knight.

"But I could get volunteers—a hundred riflemen—my friends and neighbors," said the youth, impetuously.

"How soon?"

"Ready to march in two weeks."

"A drop in the bucket, nephew; and yet as the nucleus of a larger force, it might be effective. Try what thou canst do, and in the meantime I will to Albany with speed and try my influence with the authorities to lend thee aid, failing which thou wilt of course abandon the attempt."

"When my hand is on the plow I will not turn back, Sir William."

"Boyl Boy!" exclaimed the baronet, impatiently, "ambition finds its way by

devious means, the chief of which is prudent calculation. As I have already told thee, my visit here to-night had the object of arousing thee from these bookish dreams; yet I counsel not rashness. We will help each other, Charles. Thy prompt action in raising troops will redound to the family credit whether I succeed in Albany or not. But to march to Oswego with a hundred men were sheer folly."

"Mars! Charles," interrupted a negro servant, putting his gray, woolly nose into the room, "dem 'ar dogs is mighty uneasy. Dey is rattlin' dar chains an' barkin' as if dey smelt somethin' spicuous."

"They scent a wild animal lurking around the barnyard, perhaps," replied Selwyn, taking a rifle from the wall.

"Injuns, mebbe," suggested Peter. Selwyn shook his head.

"The Mohawks are our friends," said he, "and would come boldly if at all."

So saying, he unbolted the hall door and was about to step forth upon the moonlit lawn, but almost stumbled over an object seated on the threshold, which arose and stood before him silent and motionless. Selwyn was too well used to Indian habits to be surprised at this apparition, the sex and features of which were concealed by a blanket thrown over the head and almost touching the ground.

"Whom do you seek?" asked the young man, in the Mohawk dialect.

Slowly the blanket dropped from head and shoulders, revealing a handsome boyish face, whose features were rather French than aboriginal, and a pair of large sparkling black eyes were

raised to his face with an expression half shy, half confident, and then a small brown hand drew from the bosom a letter superscribed in a bold English hand, "Charles Selwyn."

Taking the messenger by the arm, Selwyn led him into the hall and, pointing to a chair, opened the letter. The lad, however, seated himself on a bearskin mat, and, resting his head upon his hand, remained motionless as before.

"Exhausted," thought Selwyn, glancing at him. "Peter, give him some food."

"What have you there?" asked Sir William. But his kinsman was too much occupied to heed the question.

"Old comrade and brother-in-arms," ran the missive, "if this letter ever reaches you, I confide the bearer to your protection and sympathy. He had the misfortune to fall into the hands of a band of Hurons, who, being in a playful mood, cut out his tongue, and would doubtless have deprived him of his hair

also if they had not been surprised by a party of rangers, who quickly made them look on this practical joke in a very serious light. The boy is faithful and intelligent, and will serve thee as Ariel served his master Prospero. I saved him at the battle of Crown Point, and thus earned his gratitude; but I have taken the liberty of translating his Indian name, which is as long as this letter, into that of Shakespeare's sprite, Ariel. But why do I indite this epistle to thee, O my Pythias, and venture a life to place it in your hands? It is because thy Damon is begirt with foes—his castle threatened by the barbarian and the still more dreaded Gaul gathers his forces at Montreal and Frontenac, to make destruction sure. Where are those renowned English heroes, Loudoun and Abercrombie, and why do they not march to our relief? Are they waiting, like their predecessors, for the despised provincials to beat the foe and then claim the victory in grandiloquent dispatches to the home Government? Mercer will hold the fort till it crumbles beneath his feet, but naught can avert the catastrophe unless help arrives before summer opens St. Lawrence to the bateaux of the enemy. Whisper this in the ear of thy kinsman, Sir William Johnson, whose eloquence may rouse those sluggish Englishmen to make an effort to save this important post. I know thy love for me may prompt thee to attempt the rescue with a handful of volunteers, but that would not avail, and we are enough to die. Adieu."

"GEORGE MARDEN."

Selwyn handed the letter to Sir William and began pacing the floor with hasty steps and thoughtful brow. The Indian boy, having eaten, had rolled himself on the bearskin, where he slept soundly. The baronet, having read the letter, returned it to his kinsman with the remark:

"The hour is late. To-night for rest to-morrow for action."

(To be continued.)

**BEGGS' FAMILY MEDICINES.**

For blind, itching, or bleeding piles, Beggs' German Salve will relieve at once and in time effect a permanent and lasting cure. It never fails. Price only 2c. Sold and warranted by O. P. Baugh. 3

**SHILOH'S CURE** will immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. For sale by Martin & Hampton. 14

**FOR DYSPEPSIA** and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by Martin & Hampton. 15

**BEGGS' FAMILY MEDICINES.**

One-half bottle of Beggs' Diarrhea Balsam will not only relieve, but effect a permanent and lasting cure of any case of colic, diarrhea, dysentery, or inflammation of the bowels. Price 3c. Sold and warranted by O. P. Baugh. 5

## THE NEW DISCOVERY.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at Martin & Hampton's drugstore. 6

## THE FIRST STEP.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step in nervous prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great nerve tonic and alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion restored, and the liver and kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c at Martin & Hampton's drugstore. 6

## IS CONSUMPTION INCURABLE?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of the lungs. Friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever used." 5

Jesse Middewort, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health. Try it. Sample bottles free at Martin & Hampton's drugstore. 5

## G. W. GOODSOE, LAWYER, COLBY, KANSAS.

## W. S. WILLCOX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, COLBY, KANSAS.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—20,476

Land Office at Oberlin, Kansas, Sept. 8, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge and ex-officio clerk of the probate court of Thomas county, Kan., at Colby, Kansas, on Oct. 18, 1890, viz:

H. E. No 423 for the sw<sup>1</sup> sec 2, twp 9s range 32w, 6 P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jeremiah Barlow, Frank Barlow, Charles Young, Henry P. Gilbert, all of Oakley, Kans.

CYRUS ANDERSON, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—20,454

Land Office at Oberlin, Kansas, Aug. 25th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge and ex-officio clerk of the probate court of Thomas county, Kan., at Colby, Kansas, on Oct. 18, 1890, viz:

H. E. No 428 for the sw<sup>1</sup> sec 2, twp 9s range 32w, 6 P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David E. Miner, Samuel J. Bates, and L. O. Fugate, of Thurford, Kans.

CYRUS ANDERSON, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—20,459

Land Office at Oberlin, Kansas, Sept. 8th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge and ex-officio clerk of the probate court of Thomas county, Kan., at Colby, Kansas, on Oct. 18, 1890, viz:

H. E. No 429 for the sw<sup>1</sup> sec 2, twp 9s range 32w, 6 P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David E. Miner, Samuel J. Bates, and L. O. Fugate, of Thurford, Kans.

CYRUS ANDERSON, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—20,347

Land Office at Oberlin, Kansas, Aug. 11th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge and ex-officio clerk of the probate court of Thomas county, Kan., at Colby, Kansas, on Oct. 18, 1890, viz:

H. E. No 426 for the sw<sup>1</sup> sec 2, twp 9s range 32w, 6 P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Hughes, of Oakley, Kans.; John C. Young, of Thurford, Kans.; Jefferson Barry, of Thurford, Kans.

CYRUS ANDERSON, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—20,411

Land Office at Oberlin, Kansas, Sept. 1st, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge and ex-officio clerk of the probate court of Thomas county, Kan., at Colby, Kansas, on Oct. 18, 1890, viz:

H. E. No 425 for the sw<sup>1</sup> sec 2, twp 9s range 32w, 6 P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Long, Francisco Williams, Ran Jones, Milton Jones, all of Colby, Kansas.

CYRUS ANDERSON, Register.

**PUBLICATION NOTICE.**  
STATE OF KANSAS:—  
In the district court for said county.  
B. J. Woodruff, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
H. E. Woodruff, Defendant.  
Said defendant, H. E. Woodruff, will take notice that she has been sued in the above named cause upon an affidavit for divorce on the ground of abandonment for more than one year and must answer the petition filed therein on or before the 12th day of October, A. D. 1890, and that a default will be taken as true and judgment for plaintiff in said action for divorce from defendant will be rendered accordingly.  
Attest: C. W. ROBERTS,  
Clerk of said Court.  
J. A. Gill, Atty for Plff.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.**  
House Joint Resolution No. 5, proposing an amendment to section three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

It is resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 3. The members of the legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. The sessions of the legislature shall be held at the state capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each year.

SECTION 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election of representatives to the legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. The voting in favor of the proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution," and the same shall be returned and counted, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as in and to the law of the election of representatives to the legislature.

SECTION 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 1, 1889.  
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1889.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

## HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

House Joint Resolution No. 8, for the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas.

It is resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: That the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended so that the whole of sections two and thirteen of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections the following, which shall constitute section two of article three of the constitution: Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Any elector of the state shall be eligible to be elected or appointed justice of the supreme court. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 2. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 3. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 4. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 5. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 6. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 7. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 8. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 9. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 10. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 11. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 12. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 13. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 14. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 15. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 16. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 17. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 18. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 19. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 20. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 21. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 22. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 23. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 24. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 25. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 26. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION 27. The justice who has the longest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall be commissioned by virtue of an election, the justice who has the longest commission shall be the chief justice. The term of each justice shall be six years, and they shall hold office until their successors shall be elected, one to succeed to the office of the chief justice, and another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1890; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892.

SECTION